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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/724,406	11/26/2003	Ronald A. Katz	6046-101D11	1054
7590	08/07/2006		EXAMINER	
Telebuyer, LLC Suite 315 9220 Sunset Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90069			WOO, STELLA L	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2614	

DATE MAILED: 08/07/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/724,406	KATZ, RONALD A.
	Examiner Stella L. Woo	Art Unit 2614

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 April 2006.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 17-46 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 17-46 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/7/2006
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

1. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

2. Claims 17-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claims contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim 17, line 8 recites “vendor data sites.” However, applicant’s specification does not describe “vendor data sites.” Claims 20, 22, 32, and 35 similarly recite “vendor data site(s).”

Claim 32, lines 13-14 recite “receiving and storing indications of the consummation of a transaction between a vendor terminal and an active buyer terminal.” However, applicant’s specification does not describe any receipt or storage of indications of consummation of a transaction. The system described enables communication between vendors and buyer during which a sale can be consummated. However, there is no data stored regarding a consummated transaction.

Claim 46 recites “printing data relating to an accomplished transaction.” However, the specification describes recording and printing billing data related to communication charges so that at least a part of the calls made to a vendor can be rebilled to that vendor (see paragraphs 27, 93-94). There is no mention of printing data relating to an “accomplished” transaction.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 17-27, 29-42, 44-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shavit et al. (US 4,799,156, hereinafter “Shavit”) in view of Lockwood (US 5,576,951).

Regarding claims 17, 22, 24, 26-27, 29, Shavit discloses an electronic commercial transaction system (interactive market management system) for selectively enabling communication between members of plural groups (buyers 82, suppliers 84, distributors 83, etc.), comprising:

an interface (communications interface 79 permits on-line computer access by remote buyers 82 with market participants, such as sellers 83, 84, 86, 88, 94, 96, etc.; col. 5, line 39.- col. 6, line 51);

an active buyer terminal (personal computers 62, 64 allow remote buyers to designate the particular goods or service desired via a request for quotation (RFQ); col. 25, lines 28-33; col. 5, lines 43-47; col. 6, lines 39-51);

memory storage (system 50 maintains user profiles for every user, col. 9, lines 52-68, and stores and logs every operation for each user ID, col. 11, lines 22-29));

whereby the control system subsequently electronically outputs by electronic mail to an indicated email address for electronic email communication relating to the interested buyer, an indication regarding said area of interest (system 50 provides email messages to each user, including bids in response to requests for particular goods or services input by the user, promotions, and other information of particular interest to buyers; col. 11, lines 52 – col. 12, line 26; col. 13, lines 25-27; col. 18, lines 44-49; col. 20, lines 2-39).

Shavit differs from claims 17, 22, 24, 26-27, 29 in that it does not selectively providing video data for display by an active buyer terminal in accordance with types of merchandise and/or services relating to areas of interest. However, Lockwood teaches the desirability of having a central processor 222 select an appropriate vendor-supplied data source associated with the customer's request, col. 18, lines 51-54; col. 19, lines 52-53; col. 20, lines 36-39, for output to the customer as a high-resolution audio-visual presentation; col. 18, lines 9-56; col. 19, lines 13-24, 52-57) such that it would

have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill to incorporate such selective video data provision, as taught by Lockwood, within the system of Shavit in order to enhance the sales communication by providing buyers with a video image of the merchandise and a more efficient means of selecting goods and services from a plurality of vendors by providing customized audio/video presentations based on the buyer's area of interest.

Regarding claims 18-19, 21, the examiner takes Official Notice that merchandise are known to be identified by a product code such that it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill to incorporate such use of a numerical product code to identify the particular merchandise within the combination of Shavit and Lockwood.

Regarding claims 20 and 30, Shavit allow for direct communication over a switched line between a buyer and vendor via telephone conversation (col. 7, line 58 - col. 8, line 4) or online communication (col. 14, line 63 – col. 15, line 4).

Regarding claim 23, Shavit provides for receiving a user-ID and password (col. 18, lines 27-31). The examiner takes Official Notice that it is well known in the art to use a check digit to confirm correct entry of a password such that it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill to incorporate such use of a check digit within the combination of Shavit and Lockwood.

Regarding claim 25, Shavit provides for processing invoices (col. 16, lines 37-49).

Regarding claim 31, Shavit provides for a printer (col. 9, lines 39-41).

The steps recited in method claims 32-42, 44-46 are carried out by the system of Shavit in view of Lockwook as described above with regard to claims 17-27, 29-31.

5. Claims 28 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shavit and Lockwood, as applied to claims 17 and 32 above, and further in view of Kaye et al. (US 5,727,164, hereinafter "Kaye").

The combination of Shavit and Lockwood differs from claims 28 and 43 in that it does not specify the buyer data as including a maximum amount that the buyer is willing to pay. However, Kaye teaches the desirability of allowing a buyer to specify a maximum purchase price as part of the desired product information (col. 4, lines 11-20; col. 5, line 53 - col. 6, line 2) in order to locate a vendor willing to sell the desired product at a minimum cost. Since the combination of Shavit and Lockwood is similarly directed to providing buyers with access to multiple vendors, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill to allow a buyer to include a desired purchase price as part of the buyer request, as taught by Kaye, within the combination of Shavit and Lockwood in order to locate a vendor willing to sell the desired product at a desired purchase price.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments filed April 17, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

Regarding the rejection of claims 17-46 under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, Applicant argues that the incorporation of “video” on a desktop computer at a vendor location provides support for the claimed “vendor data sites.” However, the term “data site” is generally known in the art as a location on the World Wide Web. Applicant’s specification neither uses the term “vendor data site” nor describes a web site accessible via the Internet. Therefore, the subject matter claimed was not described in such a way as to reasonably convey that the inventor, at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Regarding claim 32, Applicant argues that “[t]he system has data storage capabilities and illustrates in many examples that data relating to the communications is stored, which would logically include data relating to any sale consummated during the communications” and points to page 40 as providing support. However, the merchandise codes stored for each buyer and vendor are stored to indicate which merchandise each buyer and vendor is qualified to purchase or sell (qualification unit T28 operates in conjunction with storage unit T26 which stores merchandise codes associated with each buyer and vendor; page 40, paragraph 131). Claim 32 recites “storing indication of the consummation of a transaction...” The merchandise codes stored in storage unit T26 do not indicate the consummation of a transaction. The billing charges which are stored can be based on active merchandise codes

(paragraph 132) as well as calls made to a vendor (paragraphs 93 and 94), but not as an indication of the consummation of a transaction.

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

Conclusion

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Stella L. Woo whose telephone number is (571) 272-7512. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curtis Kuntz can be reached on (571) 272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Stella L. Woo
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2614